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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

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Hongkong 9th May, 1907. 1374

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Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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Hongkong, 13th February, 1909 [a33]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [697-1]

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [124]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [29]

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DEATH.

On the 5th March, at "Cragside," The Peak,  
their infant son of Mr and Mrs. A. H. SKEELTON,  
aged 7 weeks and 5 days.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6TH 1909.

The recent Opium Convention has been  
successful,—far more successful than its  
most enthusiastic supporter could have  
wished—in proving, what in the face of  
the unreasoning of faddists has ever been a  
disputed point, the absolute impossibility  
of converting a nation "by Act of Parlia-  
ment." After all, there is a law of nature  
which, probably wisely, provides that if a  
nation be bent on any particular line of  
conduct, no power yet discovered can  
prevent it. It is curious here to find that  
the one honest man, for we cannot exactly  
place opium faddists any more than anti-  
vivisection faddists, or square-the-circle  
faddists, in the class of ultra-honest men, in  
the Conference, the Nanking Viceroy TUNG  
FANG, saw clearly the entire drift of the  
arguments; and openly and unblushingly  
declared, what those who are possessed of a  
modicum of logical faculty had seen long  
ago, that what China wanted was not so  
much the abolition of opium smoking as a  
monopoly that would convert what was now  
a lost opportunity into a splendid financial  
success; and render China's damaged  
exchequer for the future quite independent  
of foreign aids, or, what is still more gall-  
ing, foreign advice. This is the true inwardness  
of the Convention of the probably well-  
meaning, but certainly very ill-advised  
well-wishers to China who have just now  
closed their efforts at Shanghai.

It is easy to read between the lines of  
Bishop BAKER's very admirable closing  
address that the main feeling of the Con-  
vention was one of admitted failure. We  
are not going to raise the oft-repeated  
question of the morality of opium smoking;  
and are quite prepared to admit that it does  
an enormous amount of evil, but we do  
deprecate the modern pharisaic habit so well  
described by old BUTLER of "compounding  
for the sins we feel inclined to. By dam-  
ning those we have no mind to." It is one  
of the cankers, in fact, at the root of our  
highly artificial morality of the present day,  
that we are perpetually bent on the search  
for the mote in our brother's eyes, while  
quite oblivious of the beam in our own.  
Whether like the followers of ZOROASTER  
we raise the principle of Evil to a height  
practically on a level with God himself, or  
whether we take the more Christian view  
that evil necessarily follows as a but half-  
developed good, the history of humanity  
unfortunately tells us that evil, as the world  
is constituted, is ever, and must be ever  
with us; and that the hope of exterminating  
evil is not one of the blessings granted to  
humanity. Speaking of the too ready  
itching current in his day, as in  
the present, to do good by proxy, our  
SAVIOUR uttered the very pertinent caution,  
which is sadly neglected in our day of over-  
strained philanthropy: "Nay; lest haply  
while ye gather up the tares, ye root up the  
wheat with it."

Now in the very case of opium, the stop-  
page of the import of which into China  
these short-sighted philanthropists have set  
before them as a work, which they conceive  
will bring down a blessing upon themselves,  
we may well ask what has been the result of  
well nigh a century of preaching? It is ac-  
knowledgeed by all who have studied the  
economic aspect, that the money derived  
from the sale of opium was the foundation  
of the export trade of China; and that with-  
out this import there was no possibility of  
opening trade. Are they prepared to de-  
nounce the export trade as one of the evils  
inflicted on China through her having  
listened to the wiles of "John Company"?  
Is it not the case that the tea-drinking  
which largely assisted in inspiring these  
anti-opium demonstrations was only rendered  
possible by the trade they were at the  
moment denouncing, and is it not true that  
amongst the mercantile classes at least of  
America the opposition was largely inspired  
by jealousy of England's possession of India,  
which enabled her to take the lead in  
Oriental finance? One of the speakers at the  
Convention spoke of the Slave Trade—"Just  
as slavery reached a point when amongst its  
opponents it was no longer a mere question  
of morals or an academic theory, but an  
actual perplexing problem continually  
appearing in every direction, and in various  
forms; so has it come to be with the evil  
before us." Slavery has disappeared, in-  
deed, but though the most loudly demon-  
strative enemy it had to face was the  
sentimental cry of the abolitionists—"Am  
I not a man and a brother?" the senti-  
mental part of the opposition had really very  
little to say to the result, which was brought  
about by economical, rather than philan-  
thropic reasons. The world that went frantic  
over WILBERFORCE's pictures of the woes  
of the Negro has long ceased to believe that  
he was either a man or a brother, and the  
lasting result of the unhealthy agitation  
has been the ruin of the West India Islands.  
An even worse effect of the Slave Trade,  
which, it may be remembered, was brought  
into being through false economic ideas  
of "cheap labour," has been the lasting  
injury inflicted both morally and econ-  
omically on the Southern States of the  
American Union; an evil which still is the  
great unsolved problem that the United  
States have to face whether they will it or  
not.

Now similar economic fallacies are actually  
at the bottom of much of the present opium  
agitation. The value of the opium produc-  
tion of China in 1906 is put down at 22.0  
million taels; of opium imported, 30 million  
—that is to say a mere 12 per cent.  
The entire charge amounts to some sixty  
cents a head; the tobacco duties in  
England in the same year amounted  
to some 100 million taels, say the cost  
to the country was 150 million taels, or  
some tael 3.75 per head. Is anyone  
prepared to say that England is going to be  
ruined through smoking tobacco? Tobacco  
is a useless herb, it is confessed, but if it be  
useless so are most of the urtic on which the  
country prides itself. Attendance on con-  
certs does not serve any useful physiological  
purpose, nor do handsome pictures, nor  
embroidered clothes; but would the country  
be any better off if these were strictly pro-  
hibited? It is something to say in favour  
of tobacco that it contributes a very large  
sum actually towards the general upkeep  
of the country, which would have to be pro-

vided in some more oppressive, and perhaps  
more mischievous manner else. Opium  
enjoys largely the same rôle in China,  
paying largely towards the support of the  
administration, while in many parts of the  
Empire it forms the most profitable of crops.  
The writer can speak from practical ex-  
perience of the opium cultivating peasant  
of Szechuan, whom he found the most  
intelligent of his class; yet who, were these  
presumed philanthropists to have their way  
would be quickly reduced to the level of his  
hopeless and shiftless representative else-  
where. Looking at what the anti opium  
agitators have done in the past, they can  
hardly pride themselves on the result of  
their labours; it is notorious that the  
first incentive towards eating morphia  
proceeded from the intro duction of the  
morphia pill, as a cure of the opium  
habit. If you want to cure a flea bite,  
goes the old saw, apply the parts to the jaws  
of a bug! Such is the most effective result  
of anti-opium practice. Morphia was a  
thing unknown in China in the old days  
when missionaries did not preach the im-  
possible doctrine which neither they nor  
their disciples were able to endure. Now  
morphia, to the everlasting disgrace of the  
preachers of the gospel of repression, forms  
one of the great imports of China; and  
worst of all these engaged in the soul de-  
stroying traffic are for the most part the  
anti-opium apostles.

It has, of course, ever been so in the  
history of the world; attempted forcible  
repression has ever been the first step in  
spreading evil practices; the evil spirit that  
went out of the man spent his time in  
wandering through rocky places seeking rest,  
and finding none. It was then that he  
resolved to go back to his old quarters, and  
when he returned, as the story tells us, he  
found them empty, swept, and refurbished  
with delights he had never dreamt of before.  
Verily China was bad enough under the old  
opium smoking officials of Canton, but China  
under the new generation of morphia in-  
jectors is more likely to be a veritable  
inferno.

And what after all this talk and labour,  
has been the practical result of the Con-  
ference? Has it accomplished, or has it  
been afforded the slightest chance of ac-  
complishing with the Chinese Government,  
who alone can take any practical steps in  
the matter, anything towards hastening the  
downfall of opium-smoking? If it have, it  
has been very indistinctly silent as to the  
prospect. It avoids, too, telling its admirers  
and well wishers what the one practical man  
at the Congress stated without concealment,  
that his idea, and herein he spoke as a high  
and trusted officer of the Chinese Govern-  
ment, was that China should, taking ex-  
ample from France and Japan, make a huge  
monopoly of Opium, and so be independent  
of all extraneous source of supply. The de-  
liberate wisdom of the Convention in the face  
of this gives the following advice to those  
who would wish to be impressed: "That it is  
highly important that drastic measures  
should be taken by each Government in its  
own territories and possessions to control  
the manufacture, sale, and distribution of  
this drug," which was doubtless highly  
Pickwickian. And: "that the Interna-  
tional Opium Commission strongly urges  
all Governments possessing Settlements or  
Concessions in China, which have not yet  
taken effective action towards the closing  
of opium diavans in the said Concessions and  
Settlements, to take steps to that end, &c."

Why? The reason is like everything else  
on which we might expect light to be thrown,  
kept dark; but apparently only one can be  
alleged;—and that is to enable the Chinese  
Government with the greater ease to establish  
the desired monopoly, with the object of  
encouraging as far as possible the native  
growth within its own territories. This is a  
poor result after the long and anxious days  
spent in a hopeless task. It would have  
been far more straightforward to have at  
once acknowledged the simple truth that the  
whole of the agitation from beginning to  
end had been a dire mistake, and that it  
was really only an act of impertinence to  
have endeavoured to interfere with the  
internal affairs of China. What if we were  
to appoint an International Commission to  
impress on the United States Government  
the folly, say wickedness of eating rolls  
for breakfast every morning? That the  
practice does irreparable injury to the  
rising generation is not to be blinked; but,  
as some one suggested in a like case; ninety-  
five per cent of the black eyes, one meets  
in his daily experience are due to the  
incurable habit with some folk of  
always seeking to attend to other folk's business.

The Colonial Secretary notifies us that the  
Government of Burma has declared Hongkong  
an infected port.

The Chinese Government is reported to be in  
favour of the proposal of Prince Tsai Tse to  
open branches of the Ta Ching Bank in England,  
Germany and Japan, and to appoint experienced  
financiers at the head of each branch.

Two firms, one American and one German,  
have jointly applied to the Board of Posts and  
Communications for permission to construct  
telephones from Peking to Hankow, Nanking  
and Canton.

The management of the Union Church have  
addressed an appeal to the seat holders to  
provide suitable quarters for the accommodation  
of the church coolies who have hitherto lived on  
the church premises. The cost of the proposed  
erection is \$1200.

The trial of the two natives who were charged  
before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy with  
attempted armed robbery at the dwelling of  
Captain Spink at No. 5, Lockied Terrace, at  
Cameron Road, Kowloon, concluded yesterday.  
One of the defendants was discharged, and the  
other was committed for trial.

Antonio Mauna, second son of the Premier of  
Spain, has arrived in the Philippines and will  
enter the employ of the Tabacalera Company on  
one of its stations in the Cagayan valley. Mr.  
Mauna was sent out by his father to learn  
methods of American government and  
administration and yet be with his own country-  
men. He had recently returned to Madrid  
after completing an engineering course in  
Belgium.

The Governor-General of Netherlands India  
is keen upon enforcing the authority of the  
Government in outlying islands where control  
had been allowed to slacken. This determi-  
nation has led to bloodshed in many  
cases, the latest instance, reported on Feb-  
ruary 14, being at Jilole, one of the  
Moluccas. There, a police inspector and two  
of his men were murdered by tribesmen.  
To avenge them, 30 soldiers set out and killed  
three of the murderers who fled before them.  
Inquiries made resulted in the arrest of the  
ringleaders. The guilty villagers were ordered  
to construct roads by way of punishment.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donations to the  
funds of the Hospitals:—

Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.	820
Hon. A. M. Thomson	10
P. N. H. Jones	10
H. G. Caldwell	10
Lefferts Knox	10
Wong Po Chun	10
B. Morton	10
F. X. D'Almeida e Castro	10
C. N. Basko and Co.	10
N. Mody and Co.	10
The Pharmacy	10
A. Shaw	10
H. Ruttonjee	5
K. H. and Komor	5

A summons under the Merchandise Marks  
Act against the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., of  
Shanghai a company organized under the  
Hongkong Ordinances, and H. A. Kelly,  
manager of the same, is at present engaging the  
attention of H. M. Police Court at Shanghai.  
The summons alleges that the defendants have  
applied or procured to be applied a false trade  
description to certain goods produced by them  
at Pootung, China. The goods alleged to have  
been used are: "made in U.S. of America,"  
"Antecar Cigarettes, W. D. and H. O. Wills,  
Bristol and London," and "John Player and  
Sons." The complainant in the case was Mr.  
F. M. Jones. The case has been adjourned till  
the 12th inst. owing to the absence from Shang-  
hai of Mr. Kesley.

Another native appeared before Mr. J. H.  
Kemp at Magistracy yesterday on a charge of  
robbery. The defendant, with two other men  
not in custody, is alleged to have entered a  
residence at 52, Des Voeux Road East, blinded  
the only occupant, an old woman, by throwing  
pepper in her eyes, removing a gold bangle from  
her wrist, and departed with other goods and  
chattels. The defendant was captured when  
attempting to pawn the bangle at Wanchai.  
When he presented the bangle the pawnbroker  
asked him if he was willing to see the inspector.  
He was perfectly willing, went along to the  
Wanchai Police Station, and was detained. He  
told the police that a man who was running  
dropped the bangle and he picked it up. The  
hearing of the case was adjourned.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An Official Dinner was held at Government  
House last evening to which the following were  
invited:—General Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. May,  
Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Sir Henry Berkeley,  
Captain Clinton Baker, R.N., Captain and Mrs.  
Wait, General Broadwood, Captain Heathcote,  
Mrs. Adair, Miss Post, Mr. Walsh, Mr. S. B. C.  
Ross, Captain Vandelaar, Admiral Sir Hedworth  
Lambton, Lord Frederick Hamilton, and Mrs.  
McLister.

The following have been invited to dine at  
Government House to-night:—Mr. Babington,  
Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. and  
Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Dundas, Mr. Fletcher, Mr.  
Rees Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Chatham, Mr.  
E. D. C. Wolfe, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, and Mr.  
and Mrs. Hallifax.

## THE "KUTSANG" BEACHED.

The Indo-China steamer Kutsang, proceeding  
to Japan, struck a submerged rock when enter-  
ing Haitan Strait on Thursday morning, and  
as the ship was making water Captain Bradley  
made for the shore. All the passengers are safe.  
Captain S. Payne, the Company's marine  
superintendent at Shanghai is proceeding to the  
scene of the accident by the steamer  
Lolaang with necessary gear.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your com-  
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Laïf  
Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre  
Charnant will enable you to do it. Her  
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a  
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.  
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## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message  
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["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE SINGAPORE OPIUM  
FARM.

SINGAPORE, March 5th.

The Government has withdrawn  
the Receiver from the Singapore  
Opium Farm and has made terms  
with the Farmers.

It is rumoured that the Govern-  
ment has agreed to reduce the month-  
ly rental from \$295,000 to \$245,000.

It is stated that the Farm sustained  
a loss of \$39,000 last month in con-  
sequence of the stoppage of sales to  
Chinese brothels.

## OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY BILL.

Tokyo, March 5th.

The Ocean Mail Subsidy Bill has  
been defeated by the Washington  
representatives.

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

THE INAUGURATION OF  
PRESIDENT TAFT.

LONDON, March 4th.

Mr. Taft was inaugurated as Pre-  
sident to-day in a snowstorm.

## THE KING.

LONDON, March 4th.

H. M. the King postponed his  
departure for Biarritz until to-day  
owing to the inclemency of the  
weather.

## BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON ISOLATED.

LONDON, March 5th.

Washington is isolated by a  
blizzard.

Sixty trains which were conveying  
visitors to the Presidential inaugura-  
tion ceremony are snowed up.

Thousands of persons stopped at  
cities en route, abandoning the  
journey.

The inauguration ceremony was  
performed in the Senate Chamber  
instead of, as customary, on the steps  
of the Capitol.

## PRESIDENT TAFT.

LONDON, March 5th.

President Taft reviewed the mili-  
tary, Naval and Civil parade in which  
some 40,000 persons were engaged  
including Bluejackets from the battle-  
ships which have just returned from  
the cruise round the world.

The illuminations were on a grand  
scale and were witnessed by a crowd  
estimated at a quarter of a million.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

STRAITS CHINESE AND THE  
CHINESE NAVY.

PEKING, March 5th.

The Chinese Consul at Singapore  
has wired to Prince Su informing him  
that the Chinese merchants in the  
Straits Settlements are willing to sub-  
scribe a sum of \$3,000,000 for the  
enlargement of the Chinese Navy.

This amount will be forwarded after  
arrangements have been made for the  
establishment of a suitable naval  
station.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY  
COMPANY.

The Company concluded their second season  
in Hongkong last night with the performance  
of "The Lady of Ostend." The amusing  
comedy was most successfully staged, and the  
interest of the audience was sustained from  
beginning to end. Miss Florence Hamer played  
Dorothy to Mr. Geach's Dick Whortles; and Mr.  
Douglas Vigners gave a capital interpretation of  
the rôle of Baron de Longueville. Mr. Thomas  
Sydney with his usual success took the part of  
Joseph Carbury.

The Company leave the Colony on their  
return to India, by the P. & O. mail steamer  
this morning.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 5th March.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ  
(PUBIC JUDGE).

BANK DRAFTS AND CONTRACTS.

Judgment was given in the action brought by  
Man Lee Chan and Co. against the International  
Banking Corporation to recover \$840 amount  
alleged to be payable under a bank draft  
dated November 14th 1908. Mr. Otto  
Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr.  
C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and  
Grist) appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship stated that he had intimated at  
the hearing that he thought the plaintiff could  
not sue. Examination had confirmed that  
impression. He was not sure what the plaintiff's  
claim was; the endorsement said the amount  
payable on a bank draft, but Mr. Otto Kong  
Sing said something about conversion. He did  
not think plaintiff had an action in respect to  
conversion, but if Mr. Otto Kong Sing wished  
to go on he would grant an adjournment in  
order that he might consider the position. But,  
in that case, he would order pleadings. Of  
course if the plaintiffs were successful, he (his  
Lordship) would consider what order should be  
made in respect of the costs up to date.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing asked for a week's  
adjournment, and his Lordship consented.

## TRAGEDY AT SHATIN.

COOLIE KILLED ON AERIAL ROPEWAY.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H.  
Kemp, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. Catchick,  
F. M. X. de Figueiredo and G. G. S. Forsyth,  
jurors, an inquiry was held into the cause of  
death of a coolie named Yan Sam, who was  
killed on the aerial ropeway at Shatin.

Dr. Nada's evidence showed that deceased  
met his death by dislocation of the neck.

Dr. J. W. Hartley, medical officer in charge  
on the Kowloon-Canton railway, British section,  
deposed to not receiving notice of the death  
until the following day, owing to the notice  
going astray. He generally saw all dead bodies  
on the railway. In this case the body was  
buried before he knew about it, and he did not  
know whether a permit had been issued.

The Coroner questioned Sergeant Willis on  
this point, but the sergeant stated that he did  
not know, as the medical authorities had taken  
charge of the body.

A Chinese witness who was stationed at the  
upper end of the ropeway stated that deceased  
was working there with other coolies. He was  
standing on some wood which was just clear of  
the wheel. Witness told deceased to go away  
and he walked a little further away and said  
"I'll right, start the car." Witness then sent  
a message to the lower station to start  
the car, and the car was started. Then the wood  
on which deceased was standing began to  
vibrate; he appeared to get frightened, fell  
down and became entangled in the winding gear.  
Witness telephoned to the lower station and the  
car was stopped, but he could not extricate  
deceased until some Europeans arrived. Then  
he was dead.

The Coroner—Did you never get definite  
instructions with regard to keeping people clear  
of the wheel?

Witness—On this occasion I was told to tell  
the men to go away, and I did.

Wong San, declared, stated that he was work-  
ing with deceased on the day of his death. They  
were both painting. After a telephone message  
had been received from below the last witness  
told them to walk away, as the car was about  
to start. Deceased said, "There's no fear, all  
right." Then the car started, he got frightened,  
and fell down. He had time to get away before  
the starting of the car.

Mr. J. White, Superintendent of the tunnel  
at Shatin, was the next witness. He said the  
ropeway was indirectly under his supervision,  
and there were definite instructions given to  
the employees at either station to give notice  
when a car was starting, and to warn people to  
keep out of the danger zone. Witness con-  
cluded his evidence, by remarking that the  
wonder was that there were not more accidents  
than there are, seeing the inexperienced men  
working on the ropeway.

The jury returned a verdict that the cause  
of death was dislocation of the neck, and that  
it was brought about by an accident.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND  
FALSE PRETENCES.

A case concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood at  
the Magistracy yesterday in which a native  
named Wong Chu Fan was charged on two  
counts of forgery, and on two counts of obtain-  
ing money by false pretences. The story of the  
prosecution alleges that the defendant was  
employed some five years ago as a foki in the  
Un Fat firm of Pakhoi. Having been dismissed  
from that firm, he came to Hongkong at the  
beginning of this year and represented himself  
to several firms here, customers of the Un Fat,  
as a foki of the Pakhoi firm. Having regard  
to his position, and to the fact that he spoke  
the Pakhoi dialect fluently, the masters of two  
firms here advanced him \$20 and \$10 respectively.  
Then he went to Messrs. A. P. Marty  
and Co. and asked if there were any  
letters from the Pakhoi firm for Wong  
Kim Tong, the manager of a shop at 36,  
Bonham Strand. A letter was handed to him,  
which he said to have opened and added to the  
contents of an order requesting the firm to  
pay him \$20. This letter, noticing a difference  
in the hand writing, asked the defendant to  
write a promissory note for the amount. The  
promissory note was written there and then,  
and handed to Wong Kim Tong, who observed  
that the addition to his letter was in the same  
handwriting. Thereupon he taxed the defendant  
with stealing and forging his letter, and  
brought about his arrest.

His Worship heard the last of the evidence  
yesterday, and committed the defendant for  
trial.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS".]

Sir,—The complaint made by the Straits Opium Farmer that the Government policy has destroyed the profits of the farm is certain to be re-echoed by the opium farms elsewhere as the result of the pious resolutions framed by the late International Commission. If the Straits Government is going to father the farm by appointing a receiver it is plain enough that either the opium trade must continue with the Government as opium farmer or it will liquidate the business and take upon itself the burden of the whole loss incurred thereby. And to stretch the point further, it would mean that the monopoly which the Viceroy Tuan has pleaded for in China would be made an urgent necessity for India in view of the heavy prospective deficit which the Indian Treasury has to face, and which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England will have to take into consideration later on in framing his future budgets.

Now in order to bring it home to the anti-opiumists it is necessary to tell them that their efforts have only gone to strengthen China's hands in obtaining the monopoly for which she has been striving all along. The labours of the agitators may seem not to have been in vain, for politically it is a gain to them, but the outcome is a loss for the Government, even though India is prepared in future to meet her loss and to cover the present immediate deficit, which is not a small amount. On the other hand, when China by degrees finds that she can emulate the example of her neighbours, the Japanese, by establishing a monopoly on the plea that it is a certain method of curtailing the import, she will not readily forego the opportunity. After all, the be-all and end-all of the efforts of our friends will be that the trade will pass from the hands of the British importers to the Chinese Government. No doubt the astute Viceroy saw all this and encouraged the agitators in their efforts to induce their Governments to lend support to the good cause. And so at the Conference he openly avowed his policy and avoided any prevarication; he took the bull by the horns in pleading for a monopoly as the best means of dealing with the opium evil.

After the agitators have finished patting each other on the back, it will be interesting to watch how they take the discovery that their labours and their prayers have achieved such an end. Would their efforts not have been better directed if they had given their attention to the suppression of the social evil in their own countries, which when compared with opium is as "the lamb before the lion." Let alone alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics for the nonce, the social evil has sapped the life blood of bygone nations and is to-day a cancer at the heart of other nations. Thousands, if not millions, have been swept away by this terrible vice since the days of luxurious Greece and Rome, and yet no universal invocation to the Almighty, no international efforts have been exerted, no commissions have been appointed yet to cope with the terrible plague which is as devastating to-day as it has been in past ages. We see it stalking shamelessly in the cities of the most civilised countries of the West carrying to the mouth of hell thousands of our youths and young men. When the Chinese see all this in civilised countries will they not turn round and question our boasted civilisation? They will surely say that they who are supposed to be heathens and uncivilised, having no dogmas from a divinely inspired book to guide them, have succeeded in a short space of time in completely banishing this evil which has been with them for centuries while we can only at humble pie because we have not been able to cope with the drinking evil which they consider much worse than the opium habit. China can boast that among her four hundred million inhabitants not a single drunken individual can be found like the drunkards so often picked up in the wretched streets of civilised countries. Their success in this matter makes our position as mentors to China somewhat ridiculous.

Apart from this comparison, the most serious aspect of the question is the loss which the British Government would have to face and which China cannot make up in view of her ambitious schemes of reform.

What is the outcome of the Commission? Pious resolutions have been passed and it has been agreed that each country shall deal with the matter as it thinks best. It was not stated who is to watch China—who is to act as policeman for the other nations? This question, if it was discussed, has not been made public, and when it is discussed we may expect a repetition of the Algiers Commission fiasco.—Yours truly, D.S.G.

## THE CHURCH IN KOREA.

The Church of England Mission to Korea, which works in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has issued an appeal for additional help and subscriptions, as recent political developments and the general awakening in the Far East during the last two decades call loudly for the immediate strengthening of the Church in the Peninsula. There are urgently needed four priests, one to act as chaplain to Bishop Turner in Seoul, another to train the native catechists, and the remaining two to work among the Koreans and Japanese immigrants; one doctor for service in the country districts, and five ladies for work among women. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Bishop Turner, has expressed his keen interest in the mission, and states that there is no portion of the Far East where there is more abundant promise of harvest than in Korea, while the Archbishop of York emphasises the great claims which the mission has upon the church at home for recognition and support. An added income of £1,500 per annum will be necessary if those additional requirements are to be met, and offers of personal and financial assistance should be sent to the Rev. E. J. Childs Clarke, 5, Amen-court, St. Paul's Cathedral.

## HUNTED DOWN.

## FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE FOR THREE YEARS.

Details of the murder of the Chief Excise Officer in the New Territory in the year 1906, a full account of which appeared in the *Daily Press* at the time, will not yet have been forgotten by many of our readers. It will be remembered that on February 2nd, 1906, Mr. Chau Hong Chan, an energetic official connected with the Opium Farm, who lived in a matchbox at Tai-po, was murdered by eight Chinese, two of whom were his chair coolies. The facts recorded at the time showed that six men were admitted to his matchbox by the chair coolies in the early morning hours, that the unfortunate officer was taken unawares, and in the desperate struggle which followed he was strangled. Robbery appeared to be the motive of the assailants, but it seemed as if they had been induced to more violent measures than they anticipated. Three of the robbers were arrested later in Hongkong, were found guilty by a jury at the Supreme Court, and expiated their crime on the scaffold. The other five made good their escape into Chinese territory, but Nemesis has been dogging their heels, and a few weeks ago two of the miscreants were apprehended at Nantao.

Sergeant Willis, who is stationed at Tai-po, has been on the trail of the two men for the last four months, and succeeded in bringing about their arrest at the town mentioned. The culprits were charged before the Sun On magistrate at Nantao, and after a three days' trial were found guilty. One of the defendants admitted being a participant in the crime, but the other maintained his innocence. The Taoist has sentenced the man who pleaded guilty to be beheaded, and the other defendant to be flogged until he does admit. This course with regard to the second prisoner has been resorted to, we understand, because the death sentence cannot be passed in China until a prisoner admits his guilt. So long, therefore, as the second defendant maintains his innocence, he may save his life, but he is out in jail.

## GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of this Company is as follows:—The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The Directors regret that for the first time in the history of the Company, the accounts show a debit balance to be carried forward to the new year. The amount of this balance is \$7,421.92. This unfortunate result has been brought about mainly by the heavy legal expenses incurred in contesting unsuccessfully a claim made against your Company by a sub-contractor.

**DIRECTORS:**  
Mr. Percy Teator was invited to join the Board of Directors during the year. He now retires in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offers himself for re-election.

**AUDITOR:**  
The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

## LIABILITIES.

Capital—	
10,000 shares of \$25 each, \$450,000	
10,000 shares issued and fully paid	\$270,000.00
Reserve fund	42,986.73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages)	137,475.09
Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand	2,500.00
Sundry creditors	12,703.06
	\$465,662.88

## ASSETS.

Value of land and buildings at Wanchai and North Point as per last report \$300,750.86 |

Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report \$57,627.53 |

Additions during the year 2,097.05 |

Sold during the year \$ 30.00 \$59,724.05 |

Written off for depreciation 1,694.58 |

\$1,724.58 |

Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate 58,000.00 |

Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate 75,950.73 |

Cash on hand 6,094.58 |

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 242.36 |

Mercantile Bank of India Limited 328.53 |

Investments 750.00 |

Sundry debtors 5,657.97 |

Profit and loss account 7,421.92 |

\$465,662.88 |

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To salaries \$11,470.00 |

To crown rent and taxes 1,254.20 |

To depreciation on plant account 1,694.58 |

To legal expenses and amount of judgement \$16,673.65 |

To amount of bad debts written off 1,938.21 |

18,611.86 |

By balance of last year's account \$3,726.91 |

By balance of working account 21,743.14 |

By transfer fees 3.00 |

By bonus from Insurance Company 1.36 |

By dividend on investments 45.00 |

By interest 99.31 |

By balance 7,421.92 |

\$33,040.64 |

\$33,040.64 |

\$33,040.64 |

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\$33,040.64 |

## LOCAL SPORT.

## To-day's engagements are:

Telegraphs	v.	Civil Service
R.G.A.	v.	Police
Craigengower	v.	Kowloon
H.K. "A"	v.	R.E.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y.M.C.A.	v.	R.G.A.
B.O.C.	v.	R.E.
Naval Yard	v.	Lusitano

## SHIELD FOOTBALL.

The semi-final between the Bulls and the Keat will be played on Monday, and the winners in that match will meet the Bedford in the final on Saturday next.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Had the R.A.M.C. been able to play the Bulls to-day, as provisionally arranged, they would have completed their league fixtures. The R.G.A. have two matches to play, the R.E. three, Bulls four, Y.M.C.A. four, B.O.C. four, Lusitano four, and the Naval Yard five, all including to-day's matches.

## Y.M.C.A. v. R.G.A.

To be played on the military ground, kick off at 2 p.m. Sgt. Walsh will officiate as referee. Teams—Y.M.C.A. Atkins; Van Ginkel and McCubbin; Hunter, Wharton and Gregory; Weuser and Kelly; Hamilton; Bishop and Heigh. The Artillery are expected to turn out their eleven who did duty on Tuesday.

## B.O.C. v. R.E.

The match will be played at Causeway Bay, kick off at 4 p.m. The referee will be Corp. Edwards. The B.O.C. will be represented by Khan; Abbas and Abbas; Chew, Wong and Cordeiro; Wilson and Goldenberg; Blakemore; Parslow and Chunyut. Reserves—White and Jex. The Engineers expect to put the same eleven in the field as played on Tuesday.

## NAVAL YARD v. LUSITANO.

The venue is the Naval ground, kick off at 2.45 p.m. Mr. Storrie will act as referee. The Naval Yard team will be Howells; Joughin and Harding; Dunlavy, Glover and Denning; Lethbridge and Gillespie; Watkins; Pascoe and Combes.

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

## CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

The above match will take place at Kowloon this afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The Craigengower team will be as follows—L. E. Lammett (Capt.), A. O. Brown, R. Bass, E. H. Viveshi, H. L. Manderson, A. Osman, J. D. Norris, R. Pestonji, L. A. Ross, J. D. Kinnaird and S. B. Bettivara.

## H.K. "A" TEAM v. R.E.

The following have been selected to represent the "A" team in the above match this afternoon on the home ground commencing at 2.15 p.m.—W. C. D. Turner, H. E. Makin, D. K. Anderson (The Bulls), E. J. H. Haughton, 105th Mahattas, E. A. Fowler, E. C. Oliver, R.N., Rev. W. H. Mandrell, R.N., A. P. Daahwood, Flag Lt. H. B. Mulleneux, R.N., E. Irving, J. H. Chalmers.

## SHOOTING.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the H. K. Volunteer Reserve Association are reminded that the last shoot for the Medal Cup takes place to-day and to-morrow at King's Park Range. The Douglas Cup will be competed for next week-end, and special pools will be shot on the two succeeding week-ends.

## H.K. VOLUNTEER CADETS.

There will be a competition for prizes this afternoon at 2 p.m. on the Range at Victoria School.

## VOLUNTEER INFANTRY COMPANY.

The first shoot for a Cup presented by Captain Wood will take place at Tai Hang Range this afternoon commencing at 3 p.m. sharp.

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

## LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Civil Service	13	10	2	9	81.81	
H.K. "B"	10	9	1	0	80.80	
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	71.42	
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	55.45	
Craigengower	13	3	5	5	25.00	
R. G. Artillery	11	3	7	1	40.00	
Kowloon	12	2	9	1	63.63	
Royal Engineers	10	1	7	2	75.00	
Hongkong Police	12	1	9	2	80.00	
A win counts 1 point.						
A loss					-1	
A draw					0	

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 5th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying to the Southward of the Loochoos yesterday, has moved towards E.N.E. and is now situated to the Westward of the Bonins.

The barometer has risen over the Loochoos and N.E. Japan, and fallen over China particularly in the North.

A rather deep depression is moving Eastwards over the continent to the North of the Gulf of Pechili, and the highest pressure is now shown over N.E. Japan.

Moderate to light monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. and E. winds, mod. to light.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

## THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

## TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission to be submitted to the respective Governments represented:—

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unswerving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire, the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, in opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of other countries dealing with the same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories. In the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

5. That the International Opium Commission finds that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit is a serious menace to the health and morals of the people. In view of the fact that the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of Opium concerns in the Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign Concessions and Settlements in China for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such Anti-Opium remedies as contain Opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Concessions, Concessions, and Settlements in China.

## OPIUM IN INDO-CHINA.

REPLACING LOST REVENUE BY A LOTTERY. The Government of Indo-China has appointed an Opium Commission which took evidence at Saigon, to inquire into the extent of the consumption of the drug in the Colony, the best way to stop opium smoking, and the devising of ways and means to replace the loss of revenue that would result from a suppression policy.

The report which has just been published will not quite satisfy anti-opium fanatics. A Haiphong newspaper, *Annuaire Tonkinoise*, which summarizes the report says that according to the Commission, opium-smoking is uncommon among Europeans in the Colony. As to the natives it is unknown almost among the cultivator class. Among the well-to-do classes there are not many opium smokers. It is, however, prevalent among the Chinese section of the population, but not to such an extent as in China.

Opium smoking is very common in Upper Tonkin and Laos which lie on the Chinese frontier and into which the drug is imported from Yunnan in Western China. The Commission are agreed as to the evil results of excessive opium smoking, and as regards the benefits of measures taken to "root out" the habit. But they are against the idea of making it a crime to smoke the drug, and consider it to be unjust to punish officials who smoke. The only remedy they recommend is to put the consumption of opium under restriction. The restrictions are a slow increase in the price of manufactured opium; forbidding the sale of opium by-products; sales of opium to be limited to the shops; and the gradual closing of public opium shops, beginning with those in the small towns. Besides this, anti-opium teaching should be given in schools. Anti-opium placards and posters in public places are expected to take good effect. Finally, all smokers should be shut out of the public service.

The Commission found it difficult to recommend substitutes for the opium revenue, which yields yearly about six millions of francs. It would not be advisable to increase the land assessment, the poll tax, or the taxes on salt and spirits. Any fresh taxation should fall on the Chinese section of the community who pay the opium revenue, in the shape of heavier customs duties on articles they consume. This merely applies to the shrinkage of revenue arising from restricting opium consumption. A prohibition policy calls for more far-going measures such as increasing the taxes on tobacco and petroleum. The Commissioners shrink from recommending the establishment of a gambling farm. Instead of it, they advise the starting of a lottery in the style of those conducted in Europe.

## AN ARMY OF THE EMPIRE.

## STATEMENT BY MR. HALDANE.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking at a dinner of the 4th London Howitzer Brigade R.F.A. at the Ritz Hotel last month, made an important announcement.

"We are," he said, "in negotiation with the Dominions Overseas with a view to the creation and constitution of an Army of the Empire and not of this country merely. I am a believer in the policy of keeping up to the necessary standard of the day, whether it be in matters military or in matters naval—(cheers)—and such adjustments and movements as are from time to time made by the world must be met by the component countries of the world on the same footing and with a due relation to each other." At the outset Mr. Haldane said that that forenoon he was engaged for some time with the experts of the General Staff, surveying the position in which they stood and the road that lay in front of them. They were none of them without consciousness of the obstacles that had to be surmounted and the ground that had to be traversed. But they believed they saw their way on one condition—continuity of policy. Continuity was essential. After all it was only a comparatively little of the way that they had traversed. In their scrutiny that morning they found no flaw in the chain, but yet been extended but the chain must be still further extended. Some critics spoke of the smallness of the training of the Territorial Force, but he believed that as the inception of the citizen army entered more fully into the minds of the nation there would be an amount of voluntary training put in by officers and men such as would astonish those who thought everything was to be measured by what was laid down in the regulations. It was the spirit of the thing, the mind that was putting into the thing, the amount of work outside the regulations that was the true measure of the training of the force. There was no doubt that week by week the country was being imbued more and more with the knowledge of the possible utility of the citizen army. What had been striking was the way in which, in the last few weeks, this idea seemed to have been taking hold of the mind of the nation. People said that London could not be awakened. He had a great deal to do with London in his time. He tried to organize London for education, and he found London, if one worked hard enough, wonderfully responsive in education. He thought that all who had watched the course of events in the last three weeks in London had seen that London could be wonderfully responsive also from a military point of view. (Cheers.) A great play had been occupying the minds of the people lately—great because the author had hit upon and expressed the doubts of the time. The movement, the call to a sense of national duty which the accident of this play being placed on the stage had set on foot, had been backed and splendidly backed by the Press. (Cheers.) Not all newspapers had been consistent or wise about the Territorial Force, but the great bulk of them had been so. There was another man to whom they owed much, Lord Esher. Since Thursday, Lord Esher told him, about 3,000 applications had come in for enrolment in the Territorial Force in the County of London. Then another very remarkable fact was that in the last two days—up to six o'clock that night—over 100 applications, so Lord Esher informed him, had been received for commissions as officers. Then, Lord Esher told him, that all the Yeomanry were full up, all the Heavy Batteries were full up, all the Cyclist Corps, the Royal Engineers, the 1st Division Transport Supply Column, and last but not least the London Scottish. Their own brigade, too, was close upon its establishment, only 40 short. The appeal made by the London Scottish the other day was as appeal which he was convinced would be repeated with effect next Saturday. There would be units of the Territorial Force paraded through the streets and impressing upon the civilian population their reality. They were at the beginning of new things—things that were new because they were based on scientific conceptions which had been worked out by some of the most brilliant officers of the General Staff of the British Army to-day. They had tried to do the best keeping in view always what was practical. "I believe," said Mr. Haldane in conclusion, "that the Territorial Force is practical. I believe that it will result in filling up units in a complete structure, and I believe that by its example and its educative influence it will lead to the placing of this country upon a sound basis for its own defence."

## THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that some time ago we reported in our columns, says the *N.C. Daily News*, the arrival of a Cantonese, by name Ho Chen-huan, in Shanghai, from Canton, in connection with the *Fatshan* incident, in which a Portuguese telegraph collector on board the steamer *Fatshan*



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of Mr. E. L. KRAUSS, Mr. W. P. GRAY will take charge of the Agency here.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE SOUTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [427]



## HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—

On Saturday, the 6th March—  
From Western Defences in a South-Westerly to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On Monday, the 8th March—  
From Eastern Defences in an Easterly and North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

On Tuesday, the 9th March—  
From Chin Lan Chu and Devil's Peak over the area One Rise, More, Buffalo Hill, Cable Road and Razor Hill, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and finishing at 2 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and Other Vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [428]

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDGAR ALLEN & Co., Ltd., of Imperial Steel Works, Tinsley, Sheffield, in England have on the 5th day of August, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following "TRADE MARK"—



in the name of EDGAR ALLEN & Co., Ltd., who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods in the following Class—

IRON and STEEL in CLASS 5.  
Dated the 5th day of March, 1909.  
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

For MANILA.

## THE Steamship

"RIGEL,"  
Captain J. Sievert, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight and further information apply to  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [431]

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &amp; CHINA OVERLAND TRADER REPORT

is now ready and contains—  
Epitome of the Week's News.  
Leading Articles.  
Vails at Peking.  
Hongkong Opium Question.  
Consular Report.  
An Imperial Army.  
Welhaven.  
Random Reflections.  
Hongkong News.

Chinese Representation on the Sanitary Board.  
Launch at Kowloon.  
Sanitary Board.  
Supreme Court.  
Canton-Hankow Railway.  
Turbulent Yamati.  
Struggle Death at Yamati.  
Suppression of Opium Smoking in Kwang-tung.  
Opium Commission.  
Hongkong University Scheme.  
Company Reports.  
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.  
Union Waterboat Company, Ltd.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.  
Shanghai Dividends.  
Company Meetings.  
China Insurance Company, Ltd.  
Attempted Stealing in a Jeweller's shop.  
Gambling at the Races.  
Old "Hongkong Regiment."  
Manila Extradition Case.  
Canton River Collision Case.  
Hongkong Porting Appeal.  
Murder of Mr. Brooke.  
Board of Communications.  
Abducting Bank Sheriff.  
Combating Rinderpest in the Philippines.  
British Flag at Sea.  
Japan Notes.  
Vills at Peking.  
Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.  
Shipping Notes.  
Correspondence.  
Tokyo Tramways.  
Japanese Shipping Subsidies.  
Hongkong Tramways.  
Shanghai Trade.  
Residence-General in Korea.  
Far Eastern Telegrams.  
Straits Opium Farm.  
Commercial.  
Shipping.  
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.  
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each or 81 Cent for three copies.  
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance, postage 2.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shaukiwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shaukiwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3. THE R.P. OF SHAUKIWAN LOT 59, with part of No. 34, Main Street, Shaukiwan East thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$1.51 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th June, 186.

Lot 4. ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 63, with No. 10, Aberdeen thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 26th December, 1860.

Lot 5. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$33 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87 Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 198, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$30 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 684, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th June, 1896.

Lot 9. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 709, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1896.

Lot 10. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 850 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term yearly.

Lot 12. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 8, Main Street, Fok Tsun Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Fok Tsun Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Fok Tsun Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Fok Tsun Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to MR. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Underigned at 12.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [357]

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, 13th day of March, 1909, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 13th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN I. ANDREW,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [416]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

MR. PAUL SUEDEHAUS, having retired from our Employment, CEASES to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

Mr. CARL AHRENDT has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

MELCHERS & Co.  
Canton, the 3rd March, 1909. [407]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Merchants and Commission Agents heretofore carried on under the Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co., Ltd." at Victoria, Hongkong, up to the 30th day of April, 1907, has been from the First day of April, 1907, assigned to and will henceforth be carried on by WALTER GREGORY DREW and JOHN OWEN HUGHES together under the said Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co." on their own account, and who will be responsible for all debts and engagements of the said business as and from the First day of May, 1907, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said business in the regular course of business. WITNESS our hands at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of February, 1909.

HANNAH WICKING,  
the Executrix of HARRY WICKING, Deceased,  
by her Attorney,  
MATTHEW J. STEPHENS,  
W. CLEMENT DREW,  
J. OWEN HUGHES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1909, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary. [408]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st March, the Selling Price of Ice, will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Shipping and Insurance Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

## ICE

1 CENT PER POUND.

MANUFACTURED from Pure Distilled Water, Quality unexcelled. For Sale at Our Depot No. 51, Des Vaux Road.

Send for Pass Book or Tickets.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [343]

## JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

INDIA LINEN, INDIA NAINSOOK  
INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA  
LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

## TO LET

OFFICES TO LET.

2 ROOMS, No. 19, Queen's Road Central, First Floor, above Messrs. A. Ling & Co.'s Store.

Apply to—  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [402]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

TO LET.

N.O. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,  
Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

N.O. 41, WYNDHAM STREET, Five Rooms, with Servants' Quarter, from 1st March, 1909.

Apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
9, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [398]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [98]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI" THE PEAK. To be Let. Furnished for 8 months or longer.

Apply—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [110]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [194]

## TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.

GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 6 Months from 5th May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, First & Top Floors, (over Caldwell MacGregor), OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [100]

## TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED, No. 7, Caine Road, Electric Light and Fans, from 1st of June for 7 months.

For further particulars apply to—  
BUMANN & BERBLINGER,  
15 & 17, Connaught Road.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [403]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yanmait, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE "GROVE," MACDONNELL ROAD, from the 15th of March, 1909, for 12 months.

Unfurnished—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—  
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

## TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession.

A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.

Apply to—  
N. MODY & CO.,  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [107]

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Apply to—  
PORTS OF MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—  
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

## TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.) Rents Low.

Apply to—  
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
E. D. SASSON & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

## TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—  
LEO D'ALMADA & CASTRO,  
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [272]

## TO LET.

N.O. 47, CAINE ROAD (next to Forest Lodge). Suitable for a Boarding House, School, College or Family Residence. Recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY.  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [248]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.

Apply—  
DENNY & BOWLEY.  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [219]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in REPOIN TERRACE, No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [97]

## BANKS

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED £1,250,000  
PAID-UP £562,000  
RESERVE FUND £210,000

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 12 months 4 per cent.  
For 6 " 3 1/2 " "  
For 3 " 3 " "

EVAN ORMISTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd April 1908. [23]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUND " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka,  
Nagasaki, London, Lyons,  
New York, San Francisco, Honolulu,  
Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow,  
Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking,  
Newchwang, Dalny, Port Arthur,  
Amoy, Lianyung, Mukden,  
Tientsin, Chang Chun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. annum  
" " " 6 " " 4 " "  
" " " 3 " " 3 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [524]

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000



England is the Home  
of Good Tailoring—  
London the Fashion  
Centre of the World.

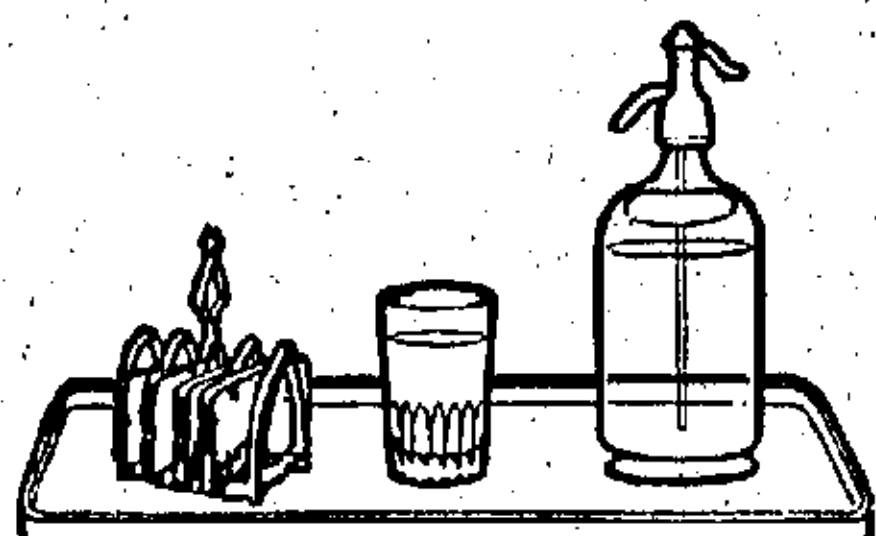
AN IMPORTANT SAVING  
Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.

**JOHN J. M. BULT,**  
Cash Tailor,  
140, Fenchurch St., London, Eng.,

has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:  
Frock Coat and Vest — from 85/-  
Dress Suit (Singles) — 85/-  
Double Suit — 95/-  
Norfolk and Knicker — 85/-  
A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serges may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurement forms on application. As a register is kept of all Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

**RIDING BREECHES**  
cut on the most approved lines from 35/-



THE DISMAL DIET OF A DYSPYPTIC.

FEEBLE DIGESTIVE ORGANS CAN BE  
STRENGTHENED AND DYSPEPSIA  
CURED BY  
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

MORE PROOF FROM JAVA.

Toast, milk and soda water—that is the dismal diet of many sufferers from Dyspepsia whose system are too weak to digest good nourishing food. Yet by that mode of living the digestion becomes weaker, and less able to recover tone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured the worst forms of Indigestion, because they give tone to the digestive organs and strengthened them so they can without distress or pain assimilate food.

As an example of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of disordered digestion may be cited the experience of Mr. Jacques Van Putt, a clerk in the Semarang-Charibon Steamship Co., residing at Tegay, Java. Mr. Van Putt suffered greatly with dyspepsia in one of its many forms. "It is with gladness I am able to declare that I have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said he during an interview lately.

"About a year ago," continued Mr. Van Putt, "I was suffering with severe and chronic stomach spasms, also with pains in the chest and head. My appetite was very poor. I felt in a general way that I was in a state of hopelessness, and despairing. But the worst case of Indigestion have yielded to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are so invaluable for Chronic Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, General Debility, Barly Decay Malaria, Anemia, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Beri-Beri, Bexema, Scrofula, and Blood Disorders. Ladies suffering with the special ailments which afflict so many of their sex between youth and middle age find prompt and permanent relief from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these Pills are also the great restorative for men broken down by overwork, excesses, or residence in unhealthy climates. Weak, sickly stunted children grow sturdy and strong with their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80, Knickerbocker Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 Mex. per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8 Mex.

THE WORST CASES HAVE BEEN  
CURED.

The Chronic Dyspeptic cannot work, eat, sleep, talk or play with any pleasure or profit. Every hour of life is full of misery, and in the worst stage of the malady he is hopeless, helpless, and despairing. But the worst case of Indigestion have yielded to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are so invaluable for Chronic Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, General Debility, Barly Decay Malaria, Anemia, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Beri-Beri, Bexema, Scrofula, and Blood Disorders. Ladies suffering with the special ailments which afflict so many of their sex between youth and middle age find prompt and permanent relief from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these Pills are also the great restorative for men broken down by overwork, excesses, or residence in unhealthy climates. Weak, sickly stunted children grow sturdy and strong with their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80, Knickerbocker Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 Mex. per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8 Mex.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report, dated March 5th, state:—A fairly good demand for investment purposes has again been in evidence in our market during the past week, and rates in many cases have again improved. The general tone at the close being one of continued firmness. The features of the period under review have been a further substantial advance in Banks, and to some extent in China Sugars also, whilst Shanghai Docks and Hongkong Wharves also show a further gratifying appreciation. Exchange on London has declined to 1 1/2 T.T., and Bar Silver to 23 1/2. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is quoted at 74 1/2.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai after small sales at 87 1/2 and 87 1/2 rose rapidly to 88 1/2, and the demand continuing, again to 89 1/2, and finally to 90 1/2, at which figure a fairly good business has been transacted. The market closing firm with further buyers. The latest London quotation per Reuter is 234. 10. 0, but an advance on this is naturally anticipated when next advice cover to hand. Nationals continue to request at 85 1/2, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCE—Unions are easier at 82 1/2 at which figure a small sale is reported. China Traders, North Chinas, and Yangtzes are unchanged, but in request at quotations, and it is probable that Cautions could also be placed at the quoted rate, viz. 187 1/2. FIRE INSURANCE—Hongkong has receded slightly, and are obtainable at small extent, at 83 1/2. Chinas after a small sale at 81 1/2 cum div. have advanced to 89 1/2 and the dividend and bonus of 88 per share paid to-day.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firm with buyers at 22 1/2 but no shares appear available under 22 1/2. Indo-China has been booked at 39 1/2 pfs. and 81 1/2 dls combined, and more shares could probably be disposed of at these rates. Douglases continue in request at 84, and Shell Transports at the improved rate of 52 1/2. China and Manilas are still offering at 81 1/2.

MINES—Landed shares have been booked at \$600 cum the dividend of Pcs. 37 1/2 (Interim) account of 1908, Coupon 16) paid in Paris on the 1st instant, and more shares are wanted. Raubs are easier with sellers at 83 1/2. Chinese Engineering have been booked and are in further request at 115 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet with sellers at 28 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves after sales at 47 and 48 1/2 steady with probable buyers at the higher rate. Shanghai Docks in the early part of the week were again done at 41 1/2 of 84 and later at 41 1/2, but on the demand continuing with increased strength from the North the rate rose rapidly to 49 1/2, 50, and finally to 51 1/2 at which figure the market closes strong. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have advanced in the North to 117 with buyers, but no local business is reported.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Lands continue in request, but no shares are available at the quotation of 896. Kowloon Lands and West Point are quiet at last quotations with no business to report. Hongkong Estates after further sales at 83 1/2 are somewhat easier with no buyers over 86 1/2. Hongkong Hotels have weakened slightly, shares being now available but without buyers at 90. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at 115 and without local business.

OTTON MILLS—Ewos have been sold to the North at 104 since which the rate has advanced to 105. Other Northern stocks in this section also show advances the latest quotations to hand being Soy Chees 115, 310, Internationals 115, 83 1/2, and Lion King Mows 115. 88. Hongkong have been booked at 89 at which rate the market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS—Bells Asbestos continue in request at 110, and Campbell, Moores at 99. China Borneo have been done at the

improved rate of 812 and close in further request. Coments have been booked at \$9.50, \$9.55 and \$9.60, and more shares are procurable at the latter rate. There are buyers of China Providents at \$9.20. Dairy Farms at \$14, Electrics at \$18, Union Water Boats at \$10, China Light and Powers at \$43, and Watsons at \$9. Less are procurable at \$205.

DESERTED MINE TO BE WORKED  
FOR RADIUM.

NEW INDUSTRY.

For something like fifty years past there has stood on the outskirts of the town of St. Ives, Cornwall, an ugly heap of refuse—clay and stones taken from the old Wheal Trewhith copper mine, and thrown aside as worthless.

It has always been an eyesore to the artists of the town, and a despair to the speculative builders, who saw a useful site spoiled. No one knew, and few even guessed that this ugly heap was worth perhaps a hundred times as much as an equal quantity of unrefined rock from the Rand, or that it contained, in comparatively large quantities, radium.

Radium, as most people know now, is extracted from uranium, which, in its turn, is the product of pitchblende. This pitchblende, which in appearance is like solidified tar, is a very rare substance.

A small quantity has been found in France—at Nogent-sur-Meuse—and larger deposits exist at the Joachimsthal mines in Bohemia. Now it is known that Cornwall undoubtedly contains a very large quantity.

More than a hundred men have started work at the Trewhith Mine to extract the pitchblende, which lies about the surface and deep in the workings. The operation of this work may almost be described as epoch-making.

The possibilities of radium are only half known yet. Experiments are restricted by the infinitesimal quantity which exists—less than a pound in the entire world—but all scientists are agreed that it possesses properties far more wonderful than the philosopher's stone.

REVOLUTIONARY EFFECT.  
The quantity which is likely to be extracted from the Cornish pitchblende will have a revolutionary effect on medical science, and possibly even on commerce, for it is admitted that radium has commercial possibilities.

Mr. Francis Davitt pointed out when he was president of the British Association two years ago that radium was millions of times more powerful than dynamite, and that there was enough energy in a pound and a half to drive a cruiser 6,000 miles at high speed.

It is estimated by those connected with the mine at St. Ives that the pitchblende there will yield about one and one-hundredth grain to the ton. This is a quantity about the size of a pinhead, and its value would probably be between \$2,000 and \$15,000.

At present it is next to impossible to fix a price for radium, but it is known to have a price fixed in terms of more gold.

The beginning of work at St. Ives marks the first attempt ever made to extract radium in England; and it is hoped, too, that it marks a revival of the Cornish mining industry.

Half a century ago the Trewhith Mine was worked for copper, and then at a lower level for tin. Altogether some 210,000 tons of metal was taken out. Every day valuable pitchblende was thrown away with the other rubbish.

UNKNOWN GOLDMINE.  
There is a story of a stupid mine manager who thought the pitchblende was black copper, and consigned it to the rubbish heap, and indignantly thrown back at him, and feeling very crestfallen, he put it on the rubbish heap.

From other parts of the county a little pitchblende was exported to Italy and Germany, where uranium was extracted. Uranium besides being the basis of radium, has a high commercial value of its own. It is extensively used as an alloy and in the coloured glass industry.

No one in England has known much about its manufacture, and the German metallurgists have been allowed to make a virtual corner.

Small lumps of St. Ives have kept pieces of pitchblende for years, for as it is rubbed and held in a dark place it gives off a curious dull light. Once a resident in the town sent a lump to a leading scientist for examination, and was told that the few pounds of pitchblende was worth £10 in gold.

Nevertheless, it was left to a firm of mining engineers unconnected with the county to see the possibilities of the old mine.

The men now engaged at St. Ives are turning over the rubbish to find the pitchblende. When work was given up at the mine the shafts were closed up. These have now been rediscovered.

When the rubbish has been all turned over, work will be begun in the mine. It is known that a great quantity of rock and earth lies in the workings already blasted, and that the work of finding the pitchblende will thus be rendered comparatively easy.

The mine, however, is flooded. Most Cornish mines were drained when working was going on to a common centre, from which the water was pumped. Most of them communicated in their lower levels, so that when they were abandoned all the water connected were flooded.

The work of drying the Trewhith mine will be a lengthy process, and plans are already being made for the erection of pumping machinery.

The water in the mine opens up another prospect. It must be radio-active, and therefore have a high medical value. The worth of radium baths is well known in the treatment of certain complaints, and there is a possibility of radium baths being established at St. Ives.

There is one other point of view that may some day have to be considered in connection with radium. Dr. Joly, when he changed his personality, became a demon beyond the control of man. What may be the effect of the radium, losing of a force of incredible power such as must follow the production of radium on a large scale?

A ready one serious problem has arisen, and that is the impossibility of keeping even a small quantity together, and so the amount in existence is widely distributed particles.

There is no structure in existence that would hold a pound of radium.

SHOWMAN AND PRESIDENT.

OFFER TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

A showman named Atlas, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the winter partner of Buffalo Bill, Pawnee Bill, and Burman and Bailey, has written to President Roosevelt, offering him an engagement for thirty weeks at \$22,000 weekly, to head a Wild West show to be named "Atlas's Amazing Aggregation of Roosevelt Roughriders." There is no limit to the resourcefulness, enterprise, and ambition of American showmen. Atlas recollects that Mr. Roosevelt has signed an agreement to act as associate editor of an American magazine, and has thoughtfully adds in his letter to the President: "I will gladly fit up several special cars so that you can pursue your literary activities en route." Once Atlas had the privilege of wrestling with President Roosevelt, when the latter was Police Commissioner in New York, and he believes that the President may consider his offer.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

SOME INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS.

Few of us, when we take up our favourite paper at the breakfast table, know the number of papers published daily in the world, or of the many and singular languages in which some of them are printed. Of course the preponderance of such publications appears in the English language, while the entire number published all over the world, in every language and dialect, is between 5,500 and 6,000.

According to the New York Times, Germany publishes nine hundred odd dailies, one of which, the Post-Zeitung, of Frankfurt, is the oldest newspaper in Europe. Great Britain prints about 250 daily papers, but their circulation average larger is much than the ordinary American daily. Paris prints about 150 different dailies—more than the combined number printed in the Cities of London, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston combined.

The papers published in the native districts of India are circulated among, and read by more than any other dailies on the globe—a single paper, it is said, being circulated from house to house through an entire village, and read until the entire collection of Persian periodicals—one printed in Syria and five in the native vernacular. Until lately none of these Persian papers was printed from type but was engraved. The Island of Borneo boasts a paper printed in English, called the Sarawak Gazette, size only 8 by 15 inches, but which was first issued in August, 1897.

"LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE ARCTIC."  
Until a few years ago the newspapers of Iceland were supposed to be printed "furthest north." But now there is a publication called the Ekkviki, printed within the Arctic Circle at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. This is only issued once a year, but it is a very "newsy" sheet, and is published at a missionary school. It is up to date, too, its editorial column claiming "largest circulation in the Arctic." It has departments devoted to "local happenings," "rural notes," "society and fashion," "marriage notices," &c.

NEWS PAPERS IN CHINA.  
China, with all its vast population, boasts comparatively very few daily newspapers, but among them are the two oldest papers in the world. The Kiu Tan used to be considered by Europeans the oldest paper; it has been issued a thousand years. But the Tsing-Pao, or "Peking," Gazette was first published 500 years before the Norman conquest, and has been issued without interruption for nearly 1,400 years.

The Tsing-Pao has the appearance of a yellow-backed magazine of twenty-four octavo pages, each page containing seven columns, consisting of seven "characters." Two editions are published—an edition de luxe for the Court and the upper classes at a cost of 24 cents a month, and an edition inferior in paper and printing, costing 16 cents a month. It has a circulation of about 10,000.

It chronicles the movements of the Emperor and of the Court, and prints the Ministerial reports. It is probably the most exact newspaper in the world; the punishment for an error in printing was, until recently at least, instant death.

EARLY DIFFICULTY IN CALIFORNIA.  
Austria claims newspapers printed in a greater number of languages than any other country. They comprise German, Italian, French, Magyar or Hungarian, Greek, Latin, Polish, Serbian, Sclavic, and Hebrew. The most remarkable of them all is the Aosta Comptant, a monthly of comparative literature, with contributions from all over the world and in many tongues.

As might be expected, some ingenious samples of journalism are found among old-time newspapers in the United States. For instance, the first English paper published in old California. The Californian appeared at Monterey August 14, 1845, and, as the following paragraph selected from its columns will show, under certain difficulties:

"Our Alphabet.—Our type is a Spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has no v's or w's. It is all there is now in the Spanish alphabet. I have sent to the Sandwich Islands for this letter; in the meantime v's must use two v's. Our paper at present is that used for wrapping cigars."

As your teeth  
are wanted to last  
—for years to come—  
begin now to use

**Calvert's**  
Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth  
may naturally be, they still  
require, and will well repay,  
the slight trouble and the short  
time you should daily give to  
their care.

The regular use of Calvert's  
Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures  
a complete antiseptic cleansing,  
helps the toothbrush to do its  
work easily, pleasantly, and  
thoroughly, and thus assists  
your own efforts towards  
keeping the teeth in the best  
possible condition.

Sold by local Chemists and Store-  
keepers. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN  
as SOFT as  
VELVET. BETHAM'S  
"SAROLA"  
Keeps the skin  
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE  
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
Keeps the skin  
REFRESHED during the summer.

ROUGHERNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, &c.  
KEEPS THE SKIN  
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**For Catarrh.**

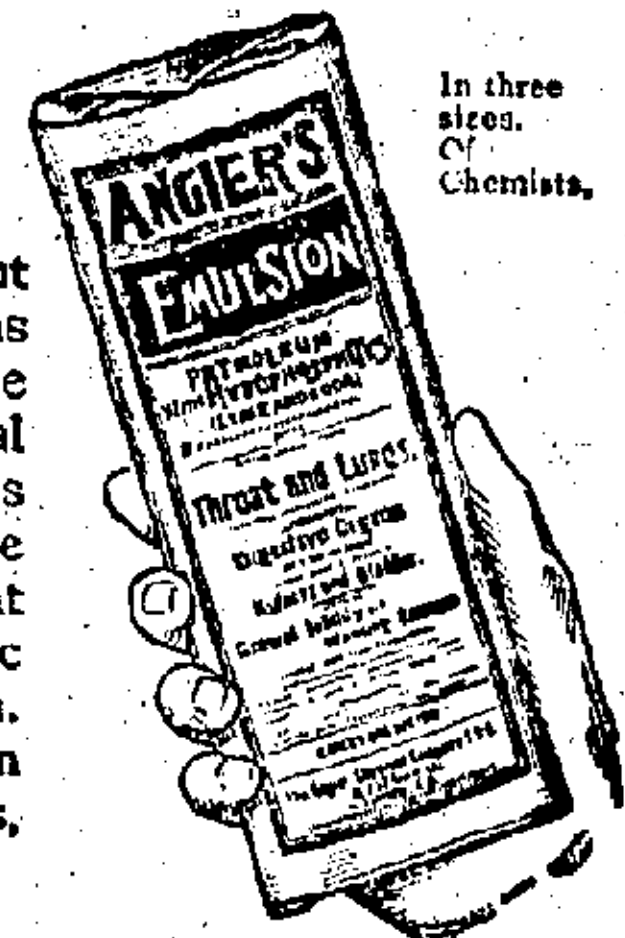
Old, Northampton.  
Dear Sirs,—After suffering from bronchial catarrh and stomach catarrh without relief for several years, I was advised by an eminent authority to try Angier's Emulsion. After taking your medicine for some weeks, I have been entirely cured of both the above troublesome complaints, and have also become stronger in every way than I have been for many years. I can confidently recommend all who are troubled with similar ailments to take your excellent preparation of petroleum.

(Signed) Rev. H. K. HASLAM.

**Angier's Emulsion**  
(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

SUPERIOR TO ALL  
OTHER EMULSIONS.

Angier's Emulsion is entirely different and superior to all other emulsions because it combines the remarkable healing properties of our special petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites. It is at once an unequalled lung remedy, a great aid to digestion, and a pleasant tonic that benefits the entire system. Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in all catarrhal affections of throat, lungs, stomach or intestines.



ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

A GIFT FROM ENGLAND.

**PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK**

FREE! Given away. LACE TABLE CENTRE. Sent FREE with Catalogue and Buyers Guide of CURTAINS, MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DOWN QUILTS, CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping. LADIES' COSTUMES, UNDERWEAR, SHOES, etc. GENT'S CLOTHING, HOSIERY, BOOTS, etc. Grasp the fact that though miles away you can buy DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURING CENTRE at first cost and save money. Customers order regularly from the most distant parts of the Empire. Instructions carefully carried out. Patterns FREE. Parcels despatched by every Mail.

MARVELLOUS PARCEL 22/6 11/6  
2 White Damask Table Cloths, 24 yards, 2 Half Damask Table Cloths, 14 yards, 2 White Damask Table Cloths, 60 inches Long, 54 inches wide, special make, in cotton, having the effect of Linen 2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, hand-embroidered and drawn thread. 2 Handsome Tray Covers, Irish hand-embroidered and drawn thread.

HIGH IN QUALITY. LOW IN PRICE. LET US SHIP YOU A PARCEL. Write to-day for valuable information. Postimonials sent from Customers in your District. Price Lists only can be obtained at the Office of this Paper, if you want the FREE GIFT send direct to—

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We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?  
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

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We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT  
AND  
GERMICIDE.

**PULICIDE.**

MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PLAGUE, CHOLERA, MALARIA, ETC.  
BY DESTROYING FLEAS, MOSQUITOS AND ALL NOXIOUS INSECTS  
AND VERMIN AND ALL DISEASE GERMS.

AS SUPPLIED TO AND RECOMMENDED BY THE SANITARY  
DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, AND USED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHEAP. HARMLESS. CONVENIENT.  
EFFECTIVE.

DIRECTIONS.—A teaspoonful (quarter pint) to be added to a pailful (three gallons) of water. To be used for washing floors, clothes, utensils, etc., etc.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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**MERRYWEATHERS'**  
Light Portable "VALIANT."



The  
Tallest  
Fire  
Engine  
and  
Steam  
Pump  
for  
CHINA.  
Lightest  
Pump  
on  
the  
Market.  
Weight  
10 cwt. 10 lb.  
Can be  
carried by a  
few men  
through  
narrow  
streets,  
doorways,  
&c.  
Ask for Illustrated Pamphlet No. 1380, Z.  
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, Long Acre, W.C.  
Works: Greenwich, S.E., London.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**THORNE'S**  
OLD VAT

PREPARE  
\$15



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE  
OF GREENOCK AND WAS REPRODUCED AS NEW SINCE 1851

**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

**MARTIN'S**  
APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS

A French Remedy for all kinds of  
Ladies' Pains in the Head, Back, and  
Stomach. These famous Pills are  
administered. These who use them recommend them, because they  
cure every ailment. MARTIN, CHAMBER, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A warranted cure for all  
acquired or constitutional Dis-  
charges from the Urinary Organs  
in either sex. These famous Pills  
also cure Gravel, Pains in the  
Back and all Kidney Disorders.  
Free from mercury. Forty  
years' success. Sold by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers  
throughout the world.

**CLARKE'S**  
B. 41.  
PILLS.

**UP-TO-DATE**  
CAMERAS

JUST ARRIVED.

**A TACK & CO..**  
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [37]

**A LING & CO..**  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

BOJUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,804, Y. Fuseno, 5th March—Shanghai 26th Feb. & Swatow 4th March—Ozaka Shosen Kaisha.  
CHONGINGO, German str., 1,620, Binhu, 5th March—Bangkok 26th Feb., Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 5th March—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 4th March—General—Ozaka Shosen Kaisha.  
DELTA, British str., 4,780, B. W. Snow, 5th March—Shanghai 2nd March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
HAINAN, British str., 698, J. W. Evans, 5th March—Swatow 4th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
HELIOPOLIS, British str., 3,097, Marian, 5th March—Chinwantao 26th Feb., Ballast—Gill, Livingston & Co.  
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, Froberg, 5th March—Shanghai 2nd March, General—Chinese.  
QUANTA, German str., 1,146, Madsen, 5th March—Sourabaya 14th Feb., Sugar—Java-China-Japan Line.  
SIGNAL, German str., 907, G. Schlaikier, 5th March—Daly 25th and Chofoo 27th Feb., General—Jensen & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
5th March.

Chihli, British str., for Haiphong.  
Della, British str., for Europe.  
Fooling, British str., for Shanghai.  
Kamukura Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
Kunigake, Chinese str., for Canton.  
Tubi, British str., for Manila.  
Shimo Maru, Japanese str., for Takao.  
Siyon, German str., for Canton.  
Standen, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
Tingyang, British str., for Shanghai.  
Yasu Maru, Japanese str., for Kutchinotzu.

## DEPARTURES.

5th March.  
ALDENHAM, British str., for Sydney.  
AMARA, British str., for Canton.  
BORNEO, German str., for Sandakan.  
HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.  
MACEDONIA, British str., for Shanghai.  
MEFOGO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
MOYOBI MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
NORD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
PERLAK, Dutch str., for Singapore.  
WINNERAGO, British str., for Moji.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Kunigake* reports: Fresh to strong N.E. monsoon and fine weather.  
The British str. *Hainan* reports: Fine overcast slight haze, moderate N.E. and E.N. Easterly winds slight haze.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 5th.

ABERDEEN DOCK—  
Kowloon Dock—*Tarlor, Dilly, Litch, Ercell, Venus, Empress of India, H.M.S. Robin, H.M.S. Otter.*  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—*Alexis.*

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DELTA."  
Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 6th March, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "CHINA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA" due in London on the 16th April 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [1]

For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR."  
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [413]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
PIUMI AND TRIESTE (Direct),  
Callings at SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,  
ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.  
(Taking cargo at through rates to the Brazils  
to S. JUAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,  
LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC  
PORTS).

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NORD	Brit. str.	—	G. Philipps	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hesse	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	Melchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	JULYRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	TOURANE	Fr. str.	—	Lancelotti	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Dlight
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	CATHAY	Den. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst., at Dlight
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Thompson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GYBRALTAR &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th April.
TRIESTE &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	YONABARS	Ger. str.	—	B. Bodnarz	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	—	Lorenzen	SANDER, WIEBER & Co.	On 24th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	GHAEZE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CARLOWITZ & Co.	On 12th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 7 a.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTREAL	Brit. str.	—	J. C. A. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via JAPAN, &c.	GYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	T. Harrison	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Isoki	MELCHERS & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 5 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th April, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	F. Isaki	MELCHERS & Co.	About 5th inst.
KOBE	TOTOBI MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
TSINGTAU & VLADIVOSTOK	TSILWONG	Dut. str.	—	Jurriense	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	About 8th inst.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ASIA	Den. str.	—	H. G. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Y. Fuseno	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ESANG	Brit. str.	—	Dolant	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	BUJUN MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	AMERICA	Ger. str.	1 m.	F. v. Binzer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHINHA	Brit. str.	—	E. W. Bruce	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	ABERATON APCAR	Ger. str.	1 m.	X.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th inst., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Calend. str.	—	Schwinghammer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	TRINQUEBAR	Den. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	DELEY	Brit. str.	k. w.	P. J. van Kemmerik	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	F. Kobernik	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Ponnethor	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TILATAP	Dut. str.	—	de Brouwer	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	Dut. str.	—	Pasmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TIJAHAI	Dut. str.	2 h.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HAINAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	H. W. Warrack	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HAIYANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHIBLI	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	RUN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Sievert	ABERATON, V. ANGAR & Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TRIAN	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	RIKEL	Am. str.	—	E. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUNESANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Rodger	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	E. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YOSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	
SHANGHAI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. J. Bull	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA  
via  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
GYMERIC	4,002	J. C. A. Hall	On 18th March.
KUMERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 8th April.
INVERIC	4,789	R. J. Lowe	On 6th May.
SUVERIC	6,232	W. Shotton	On 3rd June.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. ISKRI	About Friday 5th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. GROSCH	Wednesday, 10th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. BINZER	About Friday, 12th March.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPERESS LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel, 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration)
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000	LEAVE HONGKONG SATURDAY, 13th March ... 2nd April
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000	"SATURDAY, 10th April ... 30th April
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000	"SATURDAY, 11th May ... 22nd May
"MONTEAGLE" ... 6,153	"TUESDAY, 12th May ... 4th June
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000	"SATURDAY, 22nd May ... 12th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000	"SATURDAY, 12th June ... 3rd July

"EMPERESS" Steamships will depart from HONGKONG at 7 A.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.  
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10  
Intermediate on Steamers ... \$43 ... \$45.  
and 1st Class Railway.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
via SUEZ CANAL.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CALEDONIE" Capt. X.	On 15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelotti	On 16th March, 1 P.M.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
S.S. "GHAEZE" ... About 12th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [1712]

DAMPFSCHIFFS-RHEDERREI "UNION"  
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

For NEW YORK.  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship  
"ALBENGA."  
Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched as above on the 18th March.  
For Freight apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [377]

For LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
"FLINTSHIRE."  
will be despatched as above on or about the 26th March, 1909.  
For Freight or Passage apply  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [378]

For MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship  
"GLAMORGANSHIRE."  
will be despatched as above on or about the 10th April.  
For Freight, &c., apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [418]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in China and Japan for the above Line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
South Africa, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.  
For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9]

THE Steamship

will be despatched as above on or about the 10th April.

For Freight, &c., apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [418]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in China and Japan for the above Line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
South Africa, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.  
For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9]

THE Steamship

will be despatched as above on or about the 10th April.

For Freight, &c., apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [418]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in China and Japan for the above Line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
South Africa, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.  
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For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9]



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 6th March	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE	About 10th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SUMATRA, MOI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 12th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	CHIHUI	On 6th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 7th March, 10 A.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	On 7th March, 10 A.M.
MANILA	TEAN	On 11th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 11th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	On 16th March, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	CHANGSHA	On 8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAUL".  
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday. Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI via SWATOW, AMOI, & YAMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th March, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th March, at 8 A.M.

\* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Ample, Unsurpassed Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)  
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA: "NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 6th March, Noon.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW: "WINGSANG" ... Sunday, 7th March, D'light  
SHANGHAI: "ESANG" ... Sunday, 7th March, D'light  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA: "YUENSANG" ... Friday, 12th March, 4 P.M.  
MANILA: "YUENSANG" ... Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE & MOI: "FOOKSANG" ... Friday, 12th March, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin &amp; Newchwang

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 7th March, at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW	TUESDAY, 9th March, at Noon
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW	FRIDAY, 12th March, at Noon

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

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## HONGKONG-MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almoud	Manila Direct	On 6th Mar., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

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## EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
TSINGTAU and VLADIVOSTOK	"ASIA"	About 8th March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"CATHAY"	About 20th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KORE	"TRANQUEBAR"	About Mid. of March.

For Further Particulars apply to  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.MELOCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—  
EUROPEAN LINE.FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,  
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED  
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. —)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 30th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU	6134	WED/DA, 17th March, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	6189	WED/DA, 31st March, at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TOSA MARU	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU	6388	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU	5076	FRIDAY, 16th April, at Noon
	TOTOMI MARU	5076	WED/DA, 17th March, at Noon
	YEBOSHI MARU	4132	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon
		3798	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon

\* Omitting Yokohama.  
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.  
‡ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.  
For Further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER.

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## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, and all North and South American Ports.  
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KORE:	For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. AMBRIA ... 10th March	S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 9th March.
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 20th March	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 31st March	S.S. SAXONIA ... 13th March.
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th April	For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th April	S.S. DORFUMUND ... 22nd March.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 27th April	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 10th May	S.S. JULYRIA ... 5th April.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

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## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY SHORTTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanhsung), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.  
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchung), 3 hours from Tashihchiao Junction.  
FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.  
ANTUNG-HSIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KORE MARU" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add: "YAMATO").  
At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST and EUROPE: Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COAL—Fresh stock always on hand.  
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.  
Tel. Add: "MANETSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., AT and Lieber's.

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## THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—  
16, DES VUEX ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—  
14, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

### SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	SAILING VESSELS.
ALESIA, German str., 3,376, Ernst, 1st March—Portland 28th Jan. and Moji 25th Feb.	VENUS, American str., 608, G. Bonterria, 23th Feb.—Manila 24th Feb.—Jorge & Co.
Flour—Portland Asiatic Steamship Co.	WAISHING, British str., 1,170, W. F. Richard, 3rd March—Chinkiang 27th Feb. General
AMARA, British str., 1,565, Mattock, 3rd March—Wakamatsu 26th Feb., Coal—Mitsui	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bishu Goshi Kaisha.	WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, Jas. Smith, 28th Feb.—Chinkiang 20th and Chefoo 22nd Feb., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANGURU, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 24th Feb.—Bangkok 12th February, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.	YATSHING, British str., 1,424, Courtney, 3rd March—Moji 26th February, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANHU, British str., 1,351, J. Menhrol, 3rd March—Shanghai 28th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.	YERIMO MARU, Japanese str., 2,531, Kabayashi, 28th Feb.—Kutchinotzu 23rd Feb., Coal—Osaka Shosha Kaisha.
BABON, Dalmatian, British str., 2,503, Hay, 28th Feb.—Cardiff 9th Jan., Patent Fuel—British Government.	YESAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,329, Aoki, 4th March—Kutchinotzu 26th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
BENGLUOH, British str., 2,679, McMillan, 2nd March—Moji 25th February, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	YORIHAMA MARU, Jap. str., 2,356, Nakamura, 3rd March—Moji 25th February, Coal—Ataka & Co.
CHIBLI, British str., 1,142, Wanner, 1st March—Hongkong and Hoilow 26th February, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHYO MARU, Japanese str., 13,426, W. W. Gresham, 28th Feb.—San Francisco 30th Jan., General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
CHIYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, 'S' Stewart, 2nd March—Shanghai 26th Feb. and Swatow 1st March, General—Chinese.	
ENTREES OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E. Beetham, 20th Feb.—Vancouver 28th Jan. General—C. P. R. Co.	
ERROLL, British str., 2,889, L. James, 28th February—Bangkok 21st Feb., Ballast—Dodwell & Co.	
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228, Vincent, 28th Feb.—Chinkiang 23rd February, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Lishman, 26th February—Moji 20th February, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
GERMANIA, German str., 1,741, C. Jorgensen, 28th Feb.—Chinkiang 23rd Feb., General—Jensen & Co.	
HALLVAD, Norwegian str., 1,066, R. Rønneberg, 26th February—Haiphong 24th February, General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
HELENE, German str., 771, Jensen, 25th Feb.—Swatow 25th Feb., General—Jensen & Co.	
HONGKONG, French str., 742, Corneliussen, 24th Feb.—Haiphong and Hoilow 22nd Feb., General—A. B. Marty.	
IOHANG, British str., 1,225, Tveit, 23rd Feb.—Chinkiang 17th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
JOHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,859, K. Hayashi, 5th Feb.—Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.	
KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,798, Wm. Wade, 4th March—London 23rd January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
KELD, Norwegian str., 910, Heller, 21st Feb.—Daly 15th February, General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
KUMANG, British str., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 1st March—Calcutta via Singapore 23rd Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
KWANTAH, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 19th Feb.—Shanghai 17th Feb., General—Chinese.	
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 3rd March—Haiphong and Hoilow 2nd March, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.	
NAMARU, British str., 2,591, C. M. E. Lake, 24th Feb.—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 26th Feb., General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
RIEGL, American str., 1,758, Jorge Sievert, 3rd March—Manila 28th February, Sugar—Arratoon V. Apear & Co.	
RUBI, British str., 1,619, R. Almoud, 2nd March—Manila 27th Feb., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	
SHINNO MARU, Jap. str., 1,420, Y. Furukawa, 24th Feb.—Moji 17th Feb., Coal—Nika.	
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 25th February—Haiphong and Hoilow 23rd February, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
SYONHUB, British str., 4,003, Stott, 4th March—Batavia 16th Jan. and Singapore 24th Feb., Kerosine Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.	
SUNGKIANG, British str., 897, G. H. Pennefather, 2nd March—Iloilo 26th February, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
TELEMACHUS, Brit. str., 1,340, Edwards, 2nd March—Saigon 26th February, Rice—Chinese.	
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,227, G. W. Fedy, 15th Feb.—Bombay 21st Jan. and Samarang 2nd Feb., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	

## SAVARESS'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficient because absolutely pure  
English Oil. Not made of Gelsoline.  
Full directions on all capsules.  
Insist on SAVARESS'S

[1]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

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## AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907.

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## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6. 87 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.  
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

[1445]

### ON SALE.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY  
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO  
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.  
PRICE: \$1 Cash.  
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.









**WRIGHT**  
**GREIG'S**  
**"PREMIER"**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

Distilled from the best Barley grown in Scotland.

The quality of this fine Whisky is maintained **ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM AT ALL TIMES.**

**WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd., Dallas Dhu Distillery, Forres, ELGINSHIRE.**  
Head Office—64 WATERLOO STREET, GLASGOW.



**LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE**

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.



**SAINT-RAPHAEL**

**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

**BOVRIL**

is ALL beef—prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, so strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

**BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.**

## FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

## SOME COMING CHANGES.

## THE DESIRED SHOULDER.

Everything that can be done to lessen the width of the shoulder is resorted to on the most up-to-date gowns. The dress must fit absolutely plainly, and the sleeve should be skin-tight. This is very far from becoming to most people, and those who have the misfortune to possess shoulders at once sloping and narrow should adopt some other style. In one of the smartest walking costumes of the season a broad band of dark braid, starting at either side of the coat on the chest is carried straight back to the arms, a similar band appearing like a continuation of it on the sleeves, a couple of inches below the shoulder. This accentuates the narrowness and plainness of the shoulders, whose line of demarcation from the arms is now scrupulously hidden by the smart woman.

## DRAPE SKIRTS ONCE MORE.

When the Directoire skirt first came in, with the rucks in front, and, later, with the sides lightly knotted in front beneath the centre panel, it was not difficult to foresee the return of the draped skirt. The enormous bunches of material worn in the eighties are not likely to revive just yet, but panniers are back with us, and some of the most up-to-date models are draped in a very eccentric sort of way. For instance, one, which is perfectly straight and close in front, on a Princess gown, is brought up at the back to a point about eight inches above the knee line. Another has a kind of pelisse which is gathered into a buckle a few inches below the waist in front.

## FLIRTATIONS WITH FULLNESS.

In fact, the chief idea of the latest skirts seems to be to hover between fullness and plainness in some way or other. The board plastron from bodice to hem both back and front is popular, and is sometimes arranged in satin or silk over a full under-dress of chiffon, which only shows at either side. An evening dress of recent composition has a narrowing sheath of satin for skirt; but round this is abundantly draped (though tightly tied in) a shawl of China crepe. The shawl touches the waist-line on the left side, thence drooping to the right.

## ANOMALIES OF OUTLINE.

The same coquettish dealing with an idea is visible in the way trains are arranged. They must, of course, be very long and narrow; everything about us except our eyes and our hats have to be that just now. But the old-fashioned idea that a train lay on the ground behind one is quite exploded. It is to be really smart, your train should curl twice round your feet, and end at right angles to your body. The smartest women are those who manage to keep it so in the fewest movements. This method is warm to the feet, but very difficult to learn.

## WHERE FRANCE FAILS.

There is one department wherein France fails to do herself justice as regards clothes. That is her fashion-plates. In England some kind of semblance to the human figure is required, before we can swallow the eccentric theories of fashion as presented by the illustrated papers. We also ask that the faces, however doll-like, shall not alarm us, and that the attitudes shall show us how the gowns will look in fairly probable contingencies. France does not seem to mind any of these things. If one met a lady in real life who looked like many of the French fashion-plates, one would be seriously frightened and incredulous. They seem to be sketched for publication while undergoing horrible emotional crises. Instead of "Chic de fin de siècle" in drap vert argente, or some such inscription, one would expect to see underneath, "She fainted blindly from the room"; or, "He gazed at the apparition speechlessly." Impressionism runs riot across the Channel, even in drawings where detail is an important point.

## THE BOLERO AGAIN.

A few years ago boleros were so universal that one's imagination balked at the idea of a dress made any other way. It did not seem that there was any other way. Then this style died, the violent death which awaits all overdone fashions, and carried away with it the Eton coat. Both these are returning now. The bolero, worn over a very close-fitting Directoire or Princess dress, relieves the candour of its outlines without interrupting its scheme. It also gives opportunity for very beautiful embroidery, and thereby for charming plans of colour, such as England has been growing to appreciate in the last few years. And there is a couple of inches above the waist, and often made with very wide armholes, the bolero is likely to tide us over towards the change which a good many people are confidently expecting in the prevailing mode.

## LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

Longitude is all-important. Xantippe says the modern woman would cheerfully submit to the rack just now, if it would lengthen her arms and legs and fingers, and, of course, her neck. A five-inch collar with a very fat ruff at the top, on which the head rests as on a charger, is the ideal. Skirts must be very long and pointed also, even though the skirt meets on a charger, at three inches on the ground in front and at the sides, and is possibly cut into two points, one before each foot. The plain shoulders mentioned above are a principal factor in producing the desired impression, added to the way of arranging the train. Xantippe thinks the fashionable woman must spend giddy hours whirling before her glass, to get the proper swirl of the skirts round her feet.

## HATS OF FUR AND FEATHER.

The marabout helmets which divide the honours with the wild creations that took their comparatively modest origin in "The Merry Widow" hat, do not, of course, need much trimming. Three or four twelve-inch pheasant-tail feathers, horizontally arranged at one side, are quite enough; or a long, fat ostrich feather, standing up as straight as a wandering breeze will permit, is considered sufficient. The nearer the eyebrows it begins, and the nearer Heaven it ends, the smarter will it be. Like the shoulders, the forehead is a feature to be modestly deprecatized in the headgear of today. The hat should cover one whole side of it, or begin low down on it, or shade it under a cavernous curve, as who should say: "I know I have a forehead but it doesn't mean anything, I assure you."

## SOME SALIENT POINTS.

In fact, the salient points towards which the woman is striving who centres her heart in the Rue de la Paix are: Pounds of hair, clouds of hat, no forehead, half one ear; no body, arms like tree-branches, fingers like daffodil-leaves; as little hip as possible, above a narrowing column of nothingness; inches of narrow toe, in a pool of embroidery and frill. For gold weather, three kinds of fur in overlapping swathes, much large enough to give a dinner-party in, and fur necklets with four-foot ends—these latter to be worn invariably down the back—one at least, if not both. "A mad world my masters!"—X. AND Z. in *The Globe*.

## THE NEW PLAY.

## "AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

All three acts of the play which has created such a reputation in England recently are laid in the home of a typical middle-class family named Brown, on the Essex coast. The three principal characters in the first act are:

Mr. Brown: The fussy head of the family, interested in sport and distrustful of all things military.

Paul Robinson: A young Volunteer, who takes no interest in Volunteering.

Geoffrey Smith: A very ordinary young man who takes no interest in Volunteering.

The keynote to the play is given in the following extract from the dialogue:—

Brown: I consider it [Volunteering] has a tendency to convert the people of England to militarism—a condition of slavery which our country, up to now, has escaped, and I trust it always will.

Paul: But do you call it slavery to defend your country? What about patriotism?

Brown: There are other ways of showing patriotism, Paul.

Geoff: I should think there was indeed! You should have seen me on Mafeking-night. I sang "Rule Britannia!" on top of the fountain in Trafalgar-square—then fell into the water, and kissed the policeman who pulled me out.

Brown: I am thankful to say there is no lack of patriotism. The heart of the nation is sound, as any foreign Power will find to its cost that ventures to doubt it. As to defending the country—the country is in no danger of attack. The British Fleet, we are assured, is strong enough to render invasion impossible except from a raid, and if the raiders—well, er—raided, they would, I am sure, meet with a most uncomfortable reception.

Paul: There is not an Englishman who would at once fly to arms, and not a man would escape to the tale.

In the second act the invaders are in possession of the house, and Sergeant Brinell is making a report to Captain Prince Yoland regarding the experiences of a spying expedition into the neighbouring town of Brentwood.

Sergeant: On the way back we were overtaken by two men on bicycles in uniform. We heard them coming. They were scouts.

Capt: How did you know?

Sergeant: They were talking loudly to each other—we could hear them coming.

Capt. (handing report to telephone orderly): Send this report to the commandant.

Orderly: Lieutenant Felberg, 7th Reserve Regiment. (To himself): Now who was he? (Looks at notebook). Ah—Felberg, 7th Reserve Regiment, employed as head waiter, Royal Hotel, Brentwood.

The hit was a palpable one, and the audience roared with laughter.

Then came one of the most thrilling situations in the whole play, and the audience sat spell-bound as the momentous lesson was brought home to them. The invaders have left the house, and Paul, covered with mud and almost dropping from fatigue and hunger, dashes into the room:—

Paul (speaking of the enemy): I saw them after I left you—two or three of them.

Then I met some more. They were all alike, and they were everywhere. I turned up lots of roads—there they were again. And I went on to Brentwood, where I found they [the English Volunteers] knew it. They knew they'd landed and were coming. Every one was rushing about, talking and shouting, and I rode about to find some one who would do something. They were all rushing about, talking and shouting, and I couldn't find any one to tell me what to do and where to go.

(Paul finally sits down at the table and sobs.)

Maggie: Paul, don't! Oh, don't!

Paul: They all shout and sing. (Standing up.) Are you all mad? Don't any of you understand? How can you stand here and laugh and joke in the same old rotten way? Don't you realise it yet—that the whole damned country is coming down like a house of cards, and that you, and thousands like you, are saying it's not your business, and as long as it doesn't interfere with you, let it go on? And others are just the same, shouting and singing silly music-hall songs and thinking they're just going to see some fun. Fun—oh, my God!

The final scene is one of the strongest in the play. The second act ended with an unsuccessful attempt by the local Volunteers to put the Brown villa in a state of defence. But every one bungled. No one knew his business, and finally the retreat was sounded. But old Brown refused to leave his home.

The third act sees him standing by the fireplace in his house amid a clutter of bricks, lath, and plaster. He is the sound of an occasional whistling shell, and the distant hum of shouts of the enemy coming closer.

Shouting: "Curse them! Curse them all!" Brown stalks to the window. Bullets strike the brickwork outside, and one or two at intervals whirr through the open window and strike somewhere inside. Brown suddenly picks up the rifle and bandolier of a dead soldier, and slowly and clumsily loads it. Then he goes to the window.

He stands upright and fires, exposing himself fully before the window, watching the result of his shot. Another bullet hits the window-sill. Brown, who has been acting like a man in a dream, seems suddenly to wake up. He becomes from instinct a fighting man. He takes cover, crouches in the left corner of the window, takes aim, and fires again, and this time he gives a wild shout of triumph. His bullet has found a billet. Two bearded infantrymen leap into the room. Brown promptly falls one of them to the ground, but the other overpowers him and he is made a prisoner.

You are a civilian, says the foreign captain to Brown, simply, while the sharp intake of breath in the auditorium shows the interest in the scene.

"You have been fighting. You must pay the penalty. You must be shot"—and that is the end of Brown.

The curtain which succeeds the arrival of a party of blue-jackets, and the captain's despairing exclamation of "By God! They've turned our flank!" fell amid a tempestuous hurricane of applause.

In the lobby afterwards men and women could be heard excitedly discussing the play, so wrapped up in it that for several minutes many of them had no thought of supper, cake, or home.

THE DRAMATIC VALUE.

The dramatic value of the new play "An Englishman's Home" is discussed by Mr. Austin Harrison in the following article contributed to the *Daily Mail*:

Major Guy du Maurier—for such "Patriot's" name is admitted to be has done more than a very patriotic thing in "An Englishman's Home"; not only has he blown a great bomb into the national life, but a giant cobweb off the English stage. With the merits of his play as such I am not immediately concerned here, except to say this: that the author was true to art, to himself and the lesson he intended to enforce, whereas the producers of his work have not been; and that in the interests of everybody concerned it is earnestly to be hoped that the true ending will be restored the ending which sears and goads us, and not, as at present, which leaves us snug and complacent while the pipes play the national strains of "muddling through."

## TRUTH OF THE STAGE.

But apart from this most gross and inartistic strain upon the truth of things, and what truth of understanding we may have for them, Major du Maurier's play has done this: It has achieved what the critical hammer and the theatrical anvil of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and all his sparks and fire and all those of his satellites, and all power of criticism have not hitherto succeeded in accomplishing during all these years—namely, to tear away the mask which has so long palsied our stage, the mask of unreality and stage-puppet convention. For observe. His hero, if there be one—which is likewise a foregone conclusion, as all our stage heroes have done, knock down first and foremost the case of an ordinary man and his ordinary poppy hands with a stick. Every woman he meets does not immediately love, and adore him. He is not the "silly dear boy" who gets into a thousand scrapes, posturing, posing, taking off his cap to the gallery, the soul of honour, the ideal type of manhood, the calendar of success that we enjoy on the stage, but a vulgar fellow whose knowledge of football records is his unique virtue; the chap one meets any Saturday afternoon at club matches, eating his nose and vocabulary at the expense of the professional gentleman who plays for him.

Instead of a marionette show, the play gives us what all these years we have waited for—the truth, the real face of Mary Ann and her "sporting" brothers.

## SATIRE—THE NEW THING.

Truth is not uncommonly bewildering. In "An Englishman's Home" it is overpowering. The old father who thinks of nothing but diabolical, the vulgar football son, the "Imperial" son, the daughter who can chatter about nothing save her brother's "shop," and cannot even bandage a simple wound, the low youth who thinks in khaki and gets generally considered a fool—the absurd insularity, self-complacency, vacuous garrulity of this family—are these the elements of a successful drama? Yet they are. And they are so because the author has a pretty knack of presenting them truthfully, to us through the subtle medium of genuine satire.

Satire: That is the new thing he has given us. And as satire is only a means to an end, a medium, an instrument, but only forcible and convincing when founded on truth, so he has given us truth too. Instead of the tomfool melodrama, the mock-soldier play of British, Union Jack heroes, we have true men and women, truth as the basis, truth as the moral of the play, truth as its compelling motif. Instead of the hero taking off his hat to us, we take off ours to the play, to the author, and to the players. Instead of spending a comfortable evening putting ourselves on the back, we spend an uncomfortable one, questioning, thinking, thinking. Instead of sitting in the stalls like Teddy bears at a children's party while the stage sings "Rule Britannia," we sit like the theatre-going of the sea and of England's freedom, not tired, thirsting for a brandy-and-soda before retiring to rest, and forgetting all about it, but alert, keen, and combative, wanting to talk and to think—just fancy, to think about this play and ourselves and the little island!

## THE NEW DRAMATIC POWER.

Quite suddenly our stage has a new power—the power which foreign dramatists such as Heredia, Brieux, Gorki, Hauptmann, Schlegel, Wedekind, etc., have long used with tremendous force—of satire and truth and purpose. The cobweb of our stage has vanished. At last we have a melodrama of real people. At last we have a play pointing and enforcing a great lesson. At last we have our stage used as an informative, an educative, an enlightening platform, a thing of reality, a power which is really a power. And it cannot go back now. One of the greatest elegies on our literary and dramatic work hitherto has been this very absence of it, that blighting influence which wrapped the stage in an artificial veneer of unreality and kept the plays with a purpose, the plays dealing with the great things, with the problems and battles of our lives, away from it and left the intensity of truth untouched. But it has all changed now. Now that managers, writers, and the public have seen what a power the stage can possess, what possibilities there are in plays which are fundamentally as opposed to the purely elemental, what a pulp the stage might be, the good work begun for English drama will go on, must now go on, unhampered in advance. For the national art is a great thing. It means that it will henceforth be possible for a writer having something definite to say about a subject of interest, and importance to say and get it said. It means that we shall get new men with new ideas as writing for us, a new spirit and a new inspiration; for with the demand will come the supply. In time, perhaps, even politics will be treated on our stage, and we shall no longer be the butt of the intellectual world, as the people who refused "Mamma Vanna" and "The Gravelle" have been. All this is very cheerful. The success of the play is not a little due to this very revelation. It is the secret of the French and German stage. It is the "gole-mouche" in our national dramatic cobweb which Major du Maurier's broom has swept away.

## PLAYS OF THE FUTURE.

It makes one almost ask whether it will not soon be possible to see "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on our stage—Mr. Shaw's finest dramatic work. Good times should certainly be ahead for enterprising and discerning managers. What our drama so conspicuously lacks is—psychology, which is, of course, the essential basis of all dramatic illusion. It is the illusion of illusion which is so sore on our stage. But it is psychology which Miss Wests Tilly uses in her soldier songs with such effect. It is psychology which makes some of our music-hall artists so deservedly rich and popular; it is the destruction of it which ruins so many an English adaptation of a powerful foreign play. Why so many of our plays fail is because the characters are drawn as puppets rather than as people; they do not live, they are like the Sicilian marionettes. Why the music hall should have so much more latitude than the legitimate stage has always been one of our national absurdities. Drink is the elixir of the halls. But let anyone write a play on that serious question, and would any manager produce it? Yet it might solve the licensing problem in an evening.

In short, Major du Maurier has cleaned and reformed our stage. He has swept away the taradiddle of convention and the fee-faw-fum of jejune, false melodramatics. What even the Boer war failed to drive home "All Englishmen's Home" may yet accomplish. That is a notable, dramatic achievement. Now we need one or two more such revolutionary Beau-marchais to restore our stage to its own again.

## THE OPINIONS OF FIELD-MARSHAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C.

You ask me for my opinion on the play, "An Englishman's Home," or "Woe to the Vanquished." The latter name would probably not have attracted so many auditors, but would have been appropriate.

I have just returned from Wyndham's Theatre. Personally, I think the play is very clever. But my opinion on that point will be as little considered by the fortunate lessee of the theatre as will that of the adverse critic who considered the play a second-rate melodrama, only fit for the country. No one who has seen

Mr. H. Wontner play the real Briton is likely to forget his act.

The main point of the theatre owner is that the play has crowded his house beyond, I suppose all record, but the still more important point for the public is that the play is compelling the attention of all who read newspapers, besides those who frequent theatres.

It has been alleged by some that the author's treatment is over coloured, all or most of the characters being exaggerated. That must remain a matter of opinion. But as to the results of a successful invasion and what then ensues, the descriptions in the play are but as rosewater is to fish manure.

Any one would realise this who knows what the Spaniards underwent when their country was overrun prior to and during the Peninsular war and all readers of the stories told in Zola's "Break Up" (Le Débacle). My friend for some forty-five years, Colonel Lonsdale Hale, of the Territorial Forces, was one of our contemporaries on the ground that the Territorial Forces are, and must ever remain, insufficiently trained on the sudden outbreak of war.

ONLY A FRAMEWORK.

Lonsdale Hale knows more details about the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1 than any other officer I have ever met. His views, therefore, of what must occur when trained soldiers meet half-trained men are incontrovertible. On the other hand, the framework of the Territorial Forces scheme is well adapted for dealing later with universal training, and until the nation accepts such means of defence organisers must be content with what their masters, the democracy, are willing to accept.

Just 104 years ago Mr. Pitt speaking in the House of Commons on national defence, said: "I want the whole of the active population all to be arranged beforehand, leaders appointed, companies formed, and that no man should be allowed to run about in confusion crying out, 'Oh! what I could be anyway useful to my country!'"

The Territorial Forces scheme, when Young England likes to act on it, will obviate the inconveniences foretold by Mr. Pitt.

In a long life I have known only two or three Ministers who led the nation; most show their ability by saying to-day what they think a majority of the electorate will want in a short time.

I believe universal service is coming, but not next week, so I feel grateful to the gifted author, Major du Maurier, and the lessee of Wyndham's Theatre.

The Territorial Forces will certainly gain by the play.

My firm hope is that the interest in it may continue sufficiently long to effect some permanent result.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is searched for scientific secrets, and the progress of science is rapid indeed. The progress of science is rapid indeed, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of the particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals, by Messrs. Boissac, Robert, Velpéau, Malmouche, the well-known Chiropractic, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Laffargue, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that is a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle onwards, a patient agent in the removal of these diseases has been the stone (Lithotriptor) has been the object of search of some of the most famous minds of the world, and the more power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so powerful as to remove the failing energies of the confirmed aged, and the aged and infirm, and to effectually, speedily and safely to remove from the system the poison of acquired or inherited disease in all their various forms, as to leave no doubt or trace behind, such as the New French Remedy, which is a powerful agent in the removal of these diseases, and which is so little ostentatious and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine, whether introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men, and that may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, etc., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, etc.—Diamond Field Advertising Bureau, Agents, 8, d by all Principal Chemists 127

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